

the north to Jefferson Avenue on the south, was devastated. In the morning, falling embers started fires in South Salem, and the more exclusive residential part of the city. One building after another burst into flames.

For several hours the fire in this district was confined to a small oval, but as evening approached it spread in all directions, destroying hundreds of residences, including many handsome houses.

The City Orphan Asylum on Lafayette Street, sheltering 120 persons, was destroyed. All the children were saved.

The Salem Hospital fell next. Patients were removed to other hospitals. In the excitement, a daughter, was born to a Mrs. Rossetto, an inmate.

There was no apparatus here to check the flames, which wiped out scores of tenements and high wooden apartment houses.

SENT TO OTHER CITIES

At the start, the water pressure was low and when the fight had become desperate a great water main near the Beverly Bridge broke, making the firemen virtually helpless. Meanwhile calls for assistance had been sent to nearby cities and an enormous quantity of apparatus responded.

The Manchester, N. Y., engine undertook to pump water from the ocean, Boston, Lynn and other cities sent apparatus and details of police. But the combined efforts of the great aggregation of fire-fighting machines were futile, and when darkness fell dynamite was used. Several blocks in the path of the flames were blown up in the hope of checking their progress, but a flicker wind carried the destruction in a new direction.

BIGGEST FAILURE IN HISTORY OF U. S.

(Continued From First Page.)

when, it is understood, J. P. Morgan & Co. came to the rescue.

From its humble beginning of seventy years ago the concern grew to be the greatest dry goods enterprise in the country, and was the nucleus, together with other enterprises which John Chadlin promoted, of the Associated Merchants Company, and subsequently the United Dry Goods Company, organized in 1905 with \$5,000,000 capital stock. Its commercial notes, it was remarked in Wall Street today, were accepted throughout the country almost as the equivalent of currency, so strong was its credit.

DIRECTORS ANNOUNCE

CHADLIN RESIGNATION

In announcing the resignation of Mr. Chadlin, the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company and the Associated Merchants Company, issued the following statement:

"This severance the management of these last two companies from the store in which Mr. Chadlin has a personal interest, Mr. Chadlin desires to devote his entire time to the affairs of the H. B. Chadlin Company, and the various retail stores in which he is personally interested. Mr. Cornelius

is to succeed Mr. Chadlin as president of the United Dry Goods Company, and Mr. Chadlin as president of the Associated Merchants Company."

Mr. Chadlin has been in the store since 1891, and has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the United Dry Goods Company since 1905.

Mr. Chadlin has been a member of the board of directors of the Associated Merchants Company since 1905.

"If it comes from
O. H. Berry & Co.
that's all you need to know."



"It takes nine tailors to make a man."

Why bother with nine when the Berry store will do the whole business?

Suits in extreme, medium and conservative styles, from quiet black and white effects to pronounced checks and plaids, from Palm Beach Linen to Rajah Silk. For young men some special styles this week that raise the roof.

Everything to wear with them, from Comfort Oxfords to Mackinaw Hats.

New Soft Collars.

Monogram Belts, 50c.

Crepe Underwear.

Fine Washable Ties.

Dainty Half Hose—Silks, at 50c.

Swimming Suits, \$1.00 up.

Odd Serge Coats to wear with white flannel trousers, \$9 and \$12.

The White Trousers, too, \$5 to \$7.

Canvas Oxfords, Golf Shoes or Oxfords.

A thing to remember at the right time is—

Here's the best Sole Leather Suitcases to be had anywhere at \$5.00. Guaranteed, of course; like everything else we sell.

O. H. Berry & Co.

111 N. 11th St., Richmond, Va.

Telephone 1111

Established 1880

Business Hours 10 to 6

Open on Sundays 10 to 5

Free Delivery

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

Extra Charge

Outside City Limits

JAPANESE CONTROVERSY STILL IS AT DEADLOCK

Intimation That It Is Being Worked Around to a Stage for Arbitration at The Hague.

CORRESPONDENCE GIVEN OUT

All Diplomatic Exchanges Over Antislavery Law, Extending Over Period of More Than Year, Published in Washington and Tokyo.

Washington, June 25.—Diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Japan, over the California antislavery law, extending over a period of more than a year, was published today simultaneously in Washington and Tokyo, by agreement of the two governments.

It disclosed that a new treaty was discussed as one way to meet Japan's protest against what her diplomatic correspondence characterized throughout as "essentially unfair and inviolably discriminatory." On June 10, the Japanese ambassador, Viscount Chinda, left with Secretary Bryan "instructions" from the Tokyo Foreign Office that the projected treaty would tend to create new difficulties. The Japanese government, therefore, the note was "determined to continue negotiations looking to the conclusion of a convention on the lines of the project under discussion, but they prefer to recur to the correspondence which was interrupted, and they will look for an answer to the note handed Mr. Bryan on the 26th of August last, hoping that, in the renewal of the study of the case, a fundamental solution of the question at issue may be found."

BRYAN ASKED TO ANSWER

NOTE OF AUGUST 26 LAST

The Japanese note of August 26 last, which Mr. Bryan was asked to answer, concluded:

"The imperial government claims for them (its subjects) fair and equal treatment, and are unable either to acquiesce in the unjust and discriminatory discrimination complained of, or to regard the question as closed so long as the existing state of things is permitted to continue."

Two days ago Secretary Bryan replied to that communication, but publication of the note was withheld today, because it could not be included in the correspondence made public at Tokyo. It is understood Secretary Bryan reaffirmed the position of the United States, leaving the subject open for further diplomatic exchange.

So there the controversy stands, apparently at a deadlock.

There are intimations in diplomatic circles that it is being worked around to a stage for arbitration at The Hague. A standard arbitration treaty with Japan now is in force, having only recently been renewed.

The proposed treaty, halted by Japan's latest attitude, it is understood, proposed to touch on the naturalization of those Japanese already owning lands.

The correspondence in full makes about 30,000 words.

NO WORD IS RECEIVED

FROM CONSTITUTIONALISTS

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 25.—No word was received to-day from the Constitutionalists' delegation, and it probably will be several days before the mediators are called on to take further action in relation to the Mexican problem. Ambassador Da Gama, of Brazil, left here to-night to join Mrs. Da Gama at Long Branch, N. J. for a few days. Minister Suarez, of Chile, probably will depart to-morrow or Saturday. Minister Naon, of Argentina, will remain to greet the Constitutionalists' representatives.

It is presumed that on the arrival of Fernando Iglesias Calderon in Washington, he will wish to confer at length with Luis Caldera, Rafael Zubaran and Jose Vasconcelos before they enter into negotiations with the Huerta delegates. Mr. Calderon has just come from a long association with the Constitutionalists at the headquarters of General Carranza, and he is supposed to possess intimate details of the purposes of the Constitutionalists.

All members of the mediation colony are not agreed that disposition of the international question to the satisfaction of the American and Huerta delegates assured the adjustment of the Mexican problem as a whole.

TRADE COMMISSION BILL IN SENATE FOR DEBATE

With Opening of Argument, Fight to Put Antitrust Program Through Begins.

MADE UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Senator Owen's Measure for Regulation of Stock Exchange Favorably Reported by Banking and Currency Committee.

Washington, June 25.—With the opening to-day of debate on the Newlands trade commission bill, the fight began to put the administration antitrust program through the Senate. On motion of Senator Newlands, the trade commission measure was made the unfinished business, with an agreement that its consideration should not interfere with appropriation bills.

Senator Cummings introduced five amendments to the bill proposing to add prohibitions against interlocking directorates and holding companies, with the trade commission responsible for their enforcement.

Today's debate centered about the section of the bill making "unfair competition" illegal, and authorizing the proposed commission to prevent practices amounting to "unfair competition."

Senator McCumber said the section would force the commission to prescribe a "standard of business morals," and to enforce the standard. Senators Owen and Reed questioned the constitutionality of the provision.

Senator Newlands defended it, asserting that the term "unfair competition" had a generally recognized meaning.

Owen's Bill Reported.

Washington, June 24.—Senator Owen's bill for the regulation of stock exchanges was favorably reported to the Senate to-day by the Banking and Currency Committee.

The bill would bar from the mails any newspaper, circular, or other publication containing quotations from any stock exchange, unless it is either incorporated under the laws of its State or territory, or is published by a person who is a resident of the State or territory.

The bill also makes it unlawful for any person to offer for sale or transmission by telegraph or telephone any quotation or information concerning the stock of any company, or to make a regulation laid down by the Postmaster-General. Any telegraph or telephone company violating the provisions of the bill shall be liable to a fine of \$1,000 for a first offense and \$2,500 for subsequent offenses.

Committee members opposing the bill were greatly surprised when they learned it had been reported. Senator Hitchcock declared the report had been made in violation of the rules. He announced that Senators Owen, Shafroth, Lee, of Maryland, Brewster and Crawford were actually present when the vote was taken; that Senator Newlands had instructed Senator Owen to count him to make a quorum; that Senator Hollis had given the same instructions; and authorized a vote in favor of the bill if one was taken.

Senator Hitchcock declared Senators Owen, Shafroth and Lee actually voted for the bill report, and that the two others present objected when so small a part of the committee was present. Senator Owen, he said, left for a European trip immediately after making his report.

Senator Shafroth defended the action of the committee, and asked the Senate to suspend action until the return of Senator Owen. The motion went over until to-morrow. Although a motion is unusual, opponents of the bill believe to-night it would carry. It generally is understood no effort will be made to press the measure to passage at this session of Congress.

Burton Vigorously Dissects

Washington, June 25.—In a vigorous dissent from the plan of the \$42,000,000 river and harbor bill, as presented to the Senate to-day, Senator Burton, of Ohio, assailed "doctrinal and drifting" appropriations for waterway improvement, declared the bill contained projects which could not profitably be improved, and contended that a national system of river and harbor appropriations would provide for less projects and for appropriations to complete those under way.

WILSON PROMISES BUSINESS REVIVAL

(Continued From First Page.)

ished. It is finished; the interposition points are rubbed off the slate; business is given its constitution of free-

dom, and is hidden go forward under that constitution; and just so soon as it gets that leave and freedom there will be a boom in this country such as we never have witnessed in the United States.

FURTHER AGITATION

FATAL TO BUSINESS

"I as a friend of business, and a servant of the country, would not take a step in this program and bring on another long period of agitation. Agitation longer continued would be fatal to the business of this country, and if this program is delayed there will be no agitation with every letter in the word a capital letter. The choice is a sober and sensible program now completed, or months upon months of additional conjecture and danger."

"I for one, could not ask this country to excuse a policy which subjected business to longer continued agitation and uncertainty; and, therefore, I am sure that it is beginning to be evident that a constructive program at last is not only to be proposed, but completed, and that when it is completed business can get and hold on to what it can get in no other way—rest, recuperation and successful adjustment."

"It is a matter of conscience as well as a matter of large public policy to do what this Congress I am now certain is going to do, finish the program. It is a long time, I believe, that the temper of those engaged in this fight has been admirable, that the elements, sometimes in antagonism in the Congress of the United States, have been